

# LABOR CLARION

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## State Federation Annual Convention Attracts Record Attendance and Widespread Interest

The annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held in Santa Monica last week, was compelled to hold a Saturday morning session in order to wind up consideration of the 179 resolutions submitted for consideration.

Numerically the gathering was the largest in the history of the Federation, and proved to be outstanding among those which have been held in the southern city, and its deliberations and general proceedings created wide interest throughout the state.

Invited guests who addressed the convention included Governor Culbert L. Olson, Attorney General Earl Warren, R. G. Wagenet, director of the state department of employment; Hugo Ernst, secretary-treasurer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders' Alliance; Assemblyman Jack B. Tenney; Dan W. Tracy, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Labor; Dr. Charles H. Cunningham, manager of the Los Angeles office of the Social Security Board; A. H. Petersen, organizer for the American Federation of Labor; Harvey Garman, editor of the Los Angeles "Citizen"; Joseph Weber, former president of the American Federation of Musicians; H. C. Carrasco, State Labor Commissioner, and Walter Mathewson, of the conciliation service of the United States Department of Labor. Civic and labor officials of Santa Monica and Los Angeles County made addresses of welcome to the convention.

### Vandeleur Re-elected Secretary

The election of Federation executive officers and members of the executive council produced several spirited contests, especial interest being in that of the secretary-treasurer, in which the incumbent, Edward D. Vandeleur, again emerged victorious by some 20,000 majority over the combined vote of his two opponents. With the exception of one contest, all were decided on the first ballot. The exception was in District No. 13, where upon a second ballot being taken for vice-president of the district George M. Bobst defeated the incumbent, Charles Daley. Due either to retirement of some members or as a result of the election there will be six new members of the executive council.

### Committee Appointments

In the appointment of convention committees the printed minutes of the convention give the following members of San Francisco unions named for service: Clarence H. King, Musicians, and Laurence Palacios, Laundry Workers, committee on constitution; George D. Peverley, Brewery Wagon Drivers, committee on credentials; Martin Christen, Brewery Wagon Drivers, committee on grievances; Thomas A. Rotell, Union Label Section, committee on label investigation; Harry Prevost, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, and William H. Ahern, Bottlers No. 293, committee on labels and boycotts; C. T. May, Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90; Jack Leonard, Construction and General Laborers; John F. Shelley, Bakery Wagon Drivers, and Charles Kindell, Sailors' Union of the Pacific, committee on legislation; Daniel Dougherty, Building Material Drivers, and James Quinn, Hoisting Engineers, committee on officers' reports; Thomas P. White, General Ware-

housemen, and John J. Gibson, Molders, committee on rules and order of business.

The complete personnel of the committee on resolutions was: J. W. Buzzell, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles (chairman); John L. Spalding, Plumbers, San Francisco; George C. Benton, Central Labor Council, Long Beach; Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen, San Francisco; J. L. R. Marsh, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; Nathan Saper, Studio Transportation Drivers, Hollywood; J. Earl Cook, Sheet Metal Workers, Oakland.

### Roosevelt Indorsed

Indorsement of President Franklin D. Roosevelt for re-election was given and came in the form of a composite resolution prepared by the resolutions committee, combining features of Resolutions Nos. 105, 72, 149, 133 and 107, and adopted by the delegates amid thunderous bursts of applause. The committee report, however, emphasized that the indorsement of President Roosevelt was not to be considered a departure from the traditional non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor and asserted that "such indorsement is in no way to be construed as an indorsement of any political party." The committee also warned against the "many so-called 'Labor Roosevelt Committees'" and expressed the caution that "the name of labor and the name of responsible labor officials only should be used in connection with labor activities in this campaign sponsored by bona fide unions of the American Federation of Labor."

Stockton was named as the convention city for 1941. Following are the newly elected officials for the ensuing year and who by virtue of office comprise the executive council, those designated by an asterisk being new members of the council:

### New Officers

President, C. J. Haggerty, Los Angeles; secretary-treasurer, Edward D. Vandeleur, San Francisco. Vice-presidents—District No. 1, E. F. Nel-

(Continued on Page Ten)

## A. F. L. Co-operation in Selective Service Plan

Full co-operation of the American Federation of Labor in carrying out the provisions of the Burke-Wadsworth selective service bill was pledged by President William Green in a recent interview.

Passage of the bill ends the A. F. of L. campaign against the measure, Green said. The Federation opposed the bill on the ground that it was poorly drawn and urged that the volunteer system should be tried before conscription was put into effect.

"The bill," Green said, "is not as we would like to have seen it, but Congress has decided that it is to be the law of the land and the American Federation of Labor will, of course, co-operate in carrying out that decision. These are times that call for giving, and we will give."

## Teamsters' Convention Considered Wide Range Of Important Subjects

The majority of the local delegates and visitors who attended the fourteenth convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, held in Washington, D. C., have returned home. From them have been learned some of the more important actions of the gathering which have not heretofore been reported upon.

All remark upon entertainment programs provided by the Washington local and by those of other cities visited en route. In Washington one day was taken in a tour of the city and a trip to Mt. Vernon, the return being by boat on the Potomac river. Otherwise, daily sessions of the convention, with a night session on Friday, fully occupied the time. Nearly 300 attended the convention banquet, one of the largest ever held in the national capital.

### Membership and Finances

There were 1506 delegates in attendance, and President Tobin's report showed the organization had gained 300,000 members since the last convention of five years ago. The financial balance of approximately \$6,000,000 represented a gain of \$3,750,000, with a defense fund three times as large as it was in 1935. Attention was directed by President Tobin, in his report, to the reluctance of employers to enter combat with an organization resting upon a solid financial foundation. More than 100 resolutions were submitted to the convention.

It was stated that over 1000 telegrams were received congratulating the Brotherhood upon having in attendance and being addressed by the President of the United States, who was given a unanimous rising vote in support of his re-election in November.

### Arbitration and Benefit Proposals

The subject of arbitration procedure was discussed at greater length than that of any other proposal submitted. It was finally agreed that where local agreements on the subject are not in effect reasonable efforts shall be made for settlement of controversies. If an employer offers arbitration its acceptance shall be optional with the local union, but if rejected the union may be cited to give to the general president its reasons for such rejection. At the option of the general president the matter may be submitted to the executive board, and if the board decides the union should arbitrate the decision shall be binding upon the union involved.

### Committee Will Study Proposal

A committee report concurred in principle with the proposal to establish a mortuary benefit fund, but recommended that in view of the general economic and social problems now existent and matters brought about in connection with the European war the subject be postponed to the next convention and that a committee be named six months prior to the assembling of such convention for a thorough study of the subject.

A committee recommendation was adopted authorizing the continuance of prosecution in the courts of the Brotherhood's contention in the controversy over jurisdiction with the Brewery



## Many Subjects Before Teamsters' Convention

Workers, and "to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary, in order to obtain final justice."

Among resolutions adopted were the following: Urging active campaigns to organize express drivers. Opposing reduction in contributions by employers to social security funds. Indorsing, in principle, the establishment of a government-supervised system of health insurance. Opposing second and third class ratings for chauffeurs in navy yards and arsenals. Opposing government approval of interstate motor carriers. Urging purchase of union label products. Pledging moral support to the fight being waged by England, and requesting the U. S. government to speedily supply to England all necessary supplies (it being understood that such support shall only be given in conformity with the expressed policies of the American Federation of Labor). Requesting continued search for person or persons guilty of murder of Patrick J. Corcoran. Authorizing the general president and executive board to decide upon the advisability of appointing resident organizers in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Authorizing deposit in a Canadian bank of all per capita tax paid by Canadian locals, for the duration of the war. Opposing concentration of government awards for supplies in large centers. Urging complete organization of produce employees.

### Referred to Executive Board

Some fifteen or more resolutions were referred to the executive board, among which were: For protection of seniority rights of members in army service. Approval of a license plate emblem. The adoption of a union label. Appointment of a special committee to investigate all phases of milk distribution. Opposing inclusion as beneficiaries of the Social Security act employees of state and other political subdivisions in cases where pension funds are now in operation for the benefit of such employees. Urging establishment of an A.F.L. office in Los Angeles.

### Changes in Constitution

Some of the important amendments made to the constitution provide as follows: Addition to the Brotherhood's jurisdiction claims of gasoline station attendants (other than mechanics), warehousemen, all classes of dairy employees (inside and outside), workers employed in ice cream plants, all other workers employed in the manufacture and distribution of milk and dairy products, and all truck terminal employees. The word "Stablemen" was stricken from the official name of the Brother-

hood and the word "Warehousemen" will replace it.

Persons who own and operate a vehicle will now be eligible for membership, the provision also applying to "vendors" or "owner-equipment drivers."

### Ban on Communists

The section barring subversive elements from membership was amended to prohibit admission of any member of the Communist party or any person who subscribes to its doctrines.

Salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer were each increased to \$30,000 a year and that of the general organizers to \$15,000.

The number of vice-presidents was increased to nine.

The president of the Brotherhood was authorized, when called upon, to act in the service of the President of the United States, his official position in and remuneration by the Brotherhood to continue during such service.

A number of regulations having to do with the general business and financial affairs of the organization were also adopted. One of the regulations provides that transfer cards of members in good standing must be accepted by locals, without additional charge or fees except as specified in the international constitution.

### Election of Officers

The following were elected to office by unanimous vote of the convention: President, Daniel J. Tobin; secretary-treasurer, Thomas L. Hughes; members of executive board, Michael J. Cashal, New York; John P. McLaughlin, San Francisco; Leslie G. Goudie, Chicago; John Geary, Detroit; Daniel J. Murphy, St. Louis; John J. Conlin, Hoboken; Thomas J. Farrell, Cincinnati; David Beck, Seattle; Edward Crumback, Philadelphia; trustees, Nathaniel J. Lannan, Boston; Milton J. Doll, Cincinnati; John O'Brien, Chicago; delegates to A.F.L. convention, John M. Gillespie, Indianapolis; Joseph O'Rourke, New York; George E. Wilson, Chicago; Robert Lester, Washington. President Tobin and Secretary Hughes are delegates to the A.F.L. convention by virtue of office.

Los Angeles was chosen as the city in which to hold the next international convention, in 1945.

### U. S. EMPLOYEES INCREASE

The number of employees in the executive agencies of the government increased in July to 1,023,341, and the pay roll to \$154,741,114, according to the monthly report of the Civil Service Commission. Of this total, 138,487 employed in the District of Columbia were paid \$24,225,906 for the month.

### SUSPEND EIGHT-HOUR DAY

The House passed a bill, last Monday, suspending the eight-hour day in shipyard construction of vessels for the Maritime Commission. Previously, Congress had suspended the law as to naval vessels.

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## Urges Labor Members For Army Draft Board

Labor representation on all boards charged with administration of the selective service system is vigorously urged by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in a letter to secretaries of affiliated central labor bodies and state federations of labor.

Labor representation is sought to guard the interests of the workers, says President Green, who declares it is a matter of "vital importance to labor" that as wide labor representation as possible be secured on all selective service boards.

### Board to Hear Appeals

Pointing out that the machinery is to be set up by the governors of the states and that after registration the classification and selection of men will be by local boards, Green goes on to say:

"In addition, an advisory board for registrants is to be appointed in each case, to advise and assist registrants in filling out questionnaires, making appeals, etc.

"The decisions of the local board as to classification, when appeal is made, will be reviewed by the board of appeals. Each board of appeals will consist of five members to be appointed by the President upon recommendation of the governor, each member to be at least thirty-six years old and resident of the area. The board of appeals is to be a composite board representative of all activities of its district, and will include one member from labor, one from industry, one physician, one lawyer, and where applicable, one member from agriculture.

### "Matter Vitrally Important"

"It is vitally important to organized labor that the rights and interests of workers be fully protected in the administration of the act. In view of this, it is imperative that your organization urgently recommend to the governor of your state for appointment on each of these boards labor representatives qualified to serve on them.

"It is important to secure as wide labor representation as possible on all boards responsible for the administration of the act, but it is most vital that a suitable representative of the American Federation of Labor be given appointment as labor representative on appeal boards. This is a matter of vital importance to labor and I urge you to give it your most immediate attention."

## Cigar and Liquor Clerks

Prolonged contract negotiations between the Cigar and Liquor Clerks' Union, No. 1089, and their San Francisco employers reached a stage this week which caused the union to grant strike authority to its executive committee, the vote being 252 to 17.

No strike deadline was set and negotiators for both sides in the dispute were said to be hopeful that a peaceful settlement can be reached.

Secretary George Johns said the union, which seeks higher wages and more vacation privileges, has offered to submit all issues to arbitration—an offer rejected by the employers. Negotiations were being continued this week.

Twenty common diseases of animals which are transmissible to man have been listed by the University of California Agricultural Extension Service.

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## "Stand United Against Common Foe"—Green

In an address delivered to the recent convention of the American Legion, held in Boston, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor declared:

"In these critical days of world upheaval it is imperative that those who are devoted to the cause of democracy and justice should stand together, united against the common foe."

President Green pointed out that for years the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion have been in accord on these principles—the preservation of our form of government, child welfare, establishment of decent social and economic conditions among the masses of the people and opposition to subversive forces.

### Looking Into the Future

He warned that when the war is over the entire world will face grave economic and social problems, and added: "The American Federation of Labor and the American Legion must be ready to serve the nation then just as we have tried to do through all the years of our present relationship and as we ought to do as organizations made up of devoted citizens of our great republic."

Green further advocated all aid to England, short of war, and in a fervent plea for maintenance of labor's gains he said that as long as 10,000,000 workers remain unemployed, "it is foolish for unthinking people to suggest that standards—economic, social and industrial—established through collective bargaining and legislation, should be lowered." He continued:

### Consolidate Gains

"Let our social, economic and industrial gains be consolidated. Let us go forward. We cannot include the words 'retreat' or 'backward steps' in our democratic vocabulary. We must not impair or break the spirit of the masses of the people by taking from them gains which they secured at great cost when, in their judgment, such action is absolutely unnecessary. We cannot lessen purchasing power, or unnecessarily engage in a speed-up system which taxes the strength, power and resourcefulness of labor beyond its limitations, without inflicting an injury upon our economic and industrial system. We must apply the rules of common sense, discretion and good judgment in a great national emergency, just as we do when conditions are normal, and our national thinking is normal."

Placing the workers represented in the Federation squarely behind the program for necessary and adequate military defense of the nation, the A.F.L. executive said:

### "Speak the Language"

"Our national defense must be adequate and complete in every detail. We cannot stop until this objective has been reached. There must be no weak spot in our defenses which would permit the penetration of a foreign foe. We must speak the language of strength and force. We must firmly resolve that no enemy, no marauder, no invading army shall ever set foot on American soil. The great army of workers represented by the American Federation of Labor are single minded in the conviction that the preservation of America transcends all other considerations. They are ready to work, they are ready to sacrifice, they are ready to fight for America."

In concluding, Green declared: "A crisis tests a nation's fiber and the spirit of its people. From its very birth and throughout its history our country has faced grave threats to its existence and to its

ideals. We glory in the fact that we have met each crisis courageously, that our country has emerged from each test triumphantly and that our ideals shine brighter now than ever before. . . . I know the American people will unite as one and repulse any invader with the same daring and bravery that you men of the American Legion showed in the last war. I know that America and civilization will triumph."

### UNION JOINS MILITIA IN BODY

The St. John branch of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators has joined the Canadian militia in a body and members have been assembled in the non-permanent searchlight battery. This unit works with the anti-aircraft and coastal artillery batteries, in ferreting out enemy aircraft and underseas and surface raiders and saboteurs. The operators train two mornings weekly.

### ASK RELIEF FOR FARM JOBLESS

A committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has suggested a conservation works program to relieve agricultural unemployment. Attributing much of the farm man-power surplus to technological changes, and asserting that machines would displace additional workers in the future, the committee said it was necessary "to find secure incomes for more than 3,000,000 men now living on farms, probably half of whom are wholly or partly unemployed while the other half and their dependents barely exist on gross cash incomes averaging not more than \$200 to \$300 annually."

### Cable Strikers to Arbitrate

Back to work this week marched nearly 1000 New York wire and cable workers who stood steadfastly by their union guns in a bitterly contested strike that lasted eight weeks.

Strikers voted to return to work after Mayor LaGuardia assured them a square deal in arbitration and preserved all other demands in the preliminary agreement. These latter included the closed shop, preservation of seniority rights and an iron-clad guarantee that plants would not be moved from New York. Three of the five affected plants agreed to the preliminary terms for arbitration. The strike will continue at two plants, which refused to accept the plan for arbitration.

In the early days of the strike, the workers won national applause when they opened their picket line to allow a navy truck through to get needed conduit for a United States battleship under construction.

End of the strike at the three plants eases two-thirds of a \$15,000 strike benefit load on Local 3 of the I.B.E.W., and leaves the union in a much stronger position to carry on its battle with the remaining two companies and the Leviton Manufacturing Company, where the union is waging a strike on behalf of 1700 electrical workers.

## Big A. F. of L. Victory On Chicago Newspaper

The American Newspaper Guild is licked in Chicago. American Federation of Labor unions won a clean sweep victory over the C.I.O. Guild in Labor Board elections among employees of the Chicago "Herald-American." The vote was:

Editorial Department—Chicago Editorial Association (A.F.L.), 151; American Newspaper Guild (C.I.O.), 34.

Commercial Department—Newspaper Commercial Associates (A.F.L.), 388; American Newspaper Guild (C.I.O.), 91.

As a result of these elections, which culminate a two-year bitter fight with the Guild, the American Federation of Labor unions will be certified by the Labor Board as the exclusive bargaining agency for the employees of the newspaper.

In its desperate efforts to block the A.F.L. unions from being recognized as the bargaining agency for the "Herald-American" employees, the American Newspaper Guild waged a two-year fake strike against the Hearst papers in Chicago and sought to boycott advertising in all Hearst papers throughout the country. Guild members all over the nation were assessed thousands of dollars for a fund which was used in vain attempts to intimidate advertisers and employees of the "Herald-American." Even with generous assistance from the National Labor Relations Board, the Guild failed to win out.

Commenting on the election result, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said: "This is an outstanding victory for the American Federation of Labor because it completely substantiates our stand and will be of great help in organizing newspaper workers in the future."

### Unions Protest to I.C.C.

Organized labor is fighting back against efforts by truck and bus companies to get legal sanction from the Interstate Commerce Commission to impose long working hours on their employees.

The International Association of Machinists, the Amalgamated Association of Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, and other unions have filed strong protests with the commission against a "sweating" program of motor vehicle interests.

Under a previous ruling, the commission gave the operators the right to work drivers up to sixty hours a week. Now the companies are trying to get the commission to take jurisdiction over non-driving employees as well.

### DANGER AHEAD

"Officer, you'd better lock me up. I've hit my wife on the head with a coal hammer." "Have you killed her?" "I don't think so. That's why I want to be locked up."

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## To Protect Workers' Rights

President Green of the American Federation of Labor has urged city central and state labor bodies to press for labor representation on all boards administering the selective service act.

Labor membership on selective service boards will go far to prevent injustices to workers, and to refute the charges made by left-wing and other elements that the act is an anti-labor move. Typical of the charges is this:

"Conscription gives the anti-union employer a weapon far more powerful than the use of company unions or labor spies—because, today, if the employer merely wishes to get rid of an active unionist in his plant, all he has to do is to refuse to grant any worker under 36 years of age a certificate that he is 'essential to industry'—and off goes the unionist into the army!"

If the danger conjured up in this quotation has any basis of fact, then labor representation on draft boards, and alert, determined unionism in industry is the answer. Even if there is no such danger, labor representation is needed. Conscription is certainly a matter that directly affects the wage earners and their vital interests. Drafting of workers for military training and possible service calls for a labor voice in the process.

## The Draft, and Economic Order

This month every man in the nation between the ages of 21 and 36, inclusive, will go to a place of registration and fill out a blank. Some 16,500,000 men will be involved, and by early next year it is estimated that 900,000 of them will be called to the colors. The men chosen will serve for a year, and will be paid \$30 a month. There is nothing in the law granting deferment to men with dependents and families—deferment is specifically granted only to those who, in the opinion of the President, are filling important jobs in industries and callings which are essential in defense. It is believed certain, however, that men with dependents will not be called unless war comes.

What will be the effect of the draft on our economic order? Only time can answer that question fully, but some of the results can be easily foreseen. The bulk of healthy, single young men will be temporarily taken away from the society they are used to. They won't be marrying and building homes. They won't be earning good wages and spending them. Their places will be taken by older men, or by men whose physical status makes them unfit for military life. And when, the year's training over, these young men are released, another dislocation will take place. The draft law provides that every employer who is able to, must take the conscripts back, and put them in the same jobs at the same wages. That will mean that men taken on in the meantime to do the work must be discharged. In some

cases, men who have spent a year in the army will be slow to get back again into the routine of their jobs, and that will involve loss of time and money. All in all, the draft law will unquestionably create many a problem for industry no less than the individual.

## Recognizing Social Values

Chiseling employers will have less chance of getting government business under the new policy of negotiated contracts, announced by President Roosevelt. Under the old bid basis for awarding contracts, price was the guiding factor. Now social values will count.

One strong argument which has been advanced for negotiated contracts as good defense policy is that work given to plants which are organized will be freer from strikes than plants which are non-union. Besides, negotiated contracts will save time, lower costs, better utilize skilled labor reservoirs, reduce the speculative elements in government contracts.

So far the defense commission has negotiated contracts only in the production of aircraft, ships, and tanks. How far the negotiated contract method will go in the future depends upon developing situations—army and navy needs, and other factors. Shoes and garments may eventually be included.

In the building of ships, for instance, any shipyard can get a contract, regardless of labor policy. The same is true in the manufacture of armor steel; three companies make it—Bethlehem, Midvale, and Carnegie—and contracts have been placed without reference to labor conditions despite labor objections, the contention being made that every facility is needed.

## Congress Should Stay

Discussing the question of adjournment of Congress, the New York "Times" says editorially:

"It is gratifying to learn that, after testing the temper of the members, congressional leaders have virtually abandoned their plans for adjournment. The President has declared that his own hourly presence and judgment in Washington are absolutely essential at this time. The presence and judgment of Congress are no less so.

"The decisions that may have to be made in the next few weeks or months may be among the most serious in our history as a nation. It is against the whole spirit of democratic institutions that they be left in the hands of any single individual. At most, Congress cannot afford to permit itself more than a brief recess for the election."

## Make Americans Stronger

One out of every three Americans is living below the "safety line" of proper diet, a spokesman of the National Defense Advisory Commission declared in a call to the nation to strengthen its defensive powers by providing adequate food for all. "Let's make America stronger by making Americans stronger," said Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer adviser on the commission, and she continued:

"Forty-five millions of us are living below the safety line right now because we are not getting the kinds and amounts of food necessary for food and health."

"Hungry, undernourished people do not make for strong defense," Miss Elliott warned. "We have the lands, machines and hands it takes to produce and move and market all the food we need to assure everyone an adequate and safe diet. Let's get to work to see that everyone gets at least that."

The 45,000,000 Americans said by Miss Elliott to be undernourished comprise approximately one-third of the population of 131,409,881.

It is proper to take alarm at the first experiment on our liberties.—James Madison.

## Comment on World Events

(I. L. N. S.)

Comment was made in this column last week on the courage of Sweden in holding an election, endangered as she is by totalitarian aggression. The election, it was remarked, was a striking demonstration of Sweden's faith in popular government.

Now comes another democratic nation, one actually at war, and also holds a national election. The country is Australia, which has been backing Great Britain's war effort in a way which shows that Australians realize fully the tremendous importance of the stake at issue in the war with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy.

Australians voted in a proportional representation election for a new Parliament. The final figures were not in as this was written but the vote indicated a gain of at least four seats for the Labor party, which has strongly backed the government's war efforts. Isolationist Labor party factions in New South Wales, the only groups that opposed the war, were overwhelmingly defeated.

\* \* \*

The example set by Sweden and Australia ought to shut up for good the voices raised here and there against holding a national election at this time in the United States. The suggestion has actually been made that there should be no electoral contest because of the world crisis.

If Sweden and Australia, both in a position infinitely more perilous than that of the United States, can hold elections, there is not the slightest argument against a presidential election here. In fact, the United States would be false to its democratic ideals and principles if it refused to give a voice to the people by means of the ballot simply because it was in danger.

The idea that an election should not be held (just how this would be arranged, in view of constitutional provisions, is not explained) is of course preposterous and deserves no attention, except as a footnote on the times and as an indication of the existence of strange lines of alleged thought in periods of stress and hysteria.

\* \* \*

Completion of 7590 new structures, all for public use, and repair and improvement of 8876 other publicly-owned structures and facilities, highlighted the construction program of the National Youth Administration during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, Administrator Aubrey Williams announced.

Williams' statement was based on a tabulation of the physical accomplishments of the N.Y.A. out-of-school work program for the last fiscal year.

During the year N.Y.A. youth contributed to education by building 312 new schools or additions to schools and repaired and improved 3654 other school buildings. N.Y.A. youth built 129 other new educational buildings and repaired and improved 130 more. They completed twelve new libraries and repaired and improved ninety-six others.

Better health facilities have been made available in many communities as a result of the N.Y.A. construction program last year which accounted for completion of nine new hospitals or additions and repair and improvement of sixty-two others; thirty-one new isolation buildings for communicable disease patients, and repair and improvement of eleven others; and nine other new medical buildings, and repair and improvement of 120 others.

\* \* \*

Each of these projects was co-sponsored by a local public agency which paid part of the cost and which will maintain it for public use. Not only have these N.Y.A.-built structures added to the wealth of the community in which they are located, but they have provided young people with the opportunity to secure valuable work experience, Administrator Williams said.



## Pioneer's Reflections

At the recent convention of the International Association of Machinists the delegates were addressed by the Association's oldest dues-paying member, James A. Reynolds, who is now a commissioner of Cuyahoga county, Ohio. He originally joined the Cleveland lodge, and has been a member for fifty-one of the fifty-two years since the Association came into existence. In the course of his remarks to the convention, the snowy-haired pioneer said:

"I think you are the greatest bunch that ever lived. I know you had a harder road to travel than any other organization. I know that because I have been with the union since its earliest infancy. In my early days, if you became a little bit active in the Machinists' Union you soon became a wanderer on the face of the earth. I have seen a lot of this country because I belonged to the Machinists' Union.

"There have been a lot of changes, and it has all been for the best. Thank God, we can organize now; we have a legal right to organize, and nobody is going to fire you for belonging to the union.

"I remember in the old days when you did not stay at the Hollenden Hotel, boys, like you stay today. And when the international president traveled, he used to come in a caboose, and the local lodges had to pay his expenses."

Further comparing the young union with the grown-up organization today, Reynolds said: "When I go to Washington, I make it a point to drop in and see the headquarters where you now have your own building. The last time I was there, I found 125 employees as busy as bees, and it reminded me of my first visit to the Grand Lodge offices in Chicago, where we had two rooms, one for the international president, and the vice-president, editor and secretary occupied the other. To assist them, they had one lady. She was assistant to the president, typist to the editor, and book-keeper to the secretary. Things have changed a lot since then."

But despite all these changes for the better, some old and still puzzling problems remain, Reynolds pointed out in these words:

"When you leave this convention and go back to your work, you start immediately creating machines that are going to put a lot of you out of work. I do not suppose that can be stopped, but that has been the history of this organization since I knew it.

"I remember one time when I was working in a shop in this town. I had a job turning up a short shaft about thirty-two inches long, with a double square thread on it. If I got it in the blacksmith's shop in the morning, and had good luck all day, I would get one shaft out by night. A few years later I was in a shop where one boy was running two machines, and he was turning out 100 shafts a day on each. And a machinist made that machine."

## Shasta Dam Attracts Motorists

With work now actually under way on construction of the huge Shasta Dam project motorists are offered an unusual sightseeing attraction, which will increase in interest as the operations progress and expand, says a report issued by the California State Automobile Association.

Good oiled roads are available from Redding for these trips, and the distances are not great—about fourteen miles to the dam site by way of Project City; twelve miles for the return trip via the Kennett-Buckeye road to see the immense conveyor belt which carries material for the dam.

Visitors may park their cars at Observation Point, overlooking the dam site at the south, where bleachers have been provided for the convenience of spectators. The descent into the canyon re-

quires a permit, obtainable at the administration building, and guides accompany sightseeing parties.

Shasta Dam will be the highest of the overflow type in the world. Water flowing over the crest will have a drop of 480 feet, nearly three times that of Niagara. Other impressive features of the project will be new Shasta Lake, to extend up the Sacramento, Pit and McCloud rivers for thirty-five miles, and a great double-deck combination railroad and highway bridge spanning the new lake at a height of 420 feet above present water level.

## NOTED LABOR EDITOR DEAD

Jerome Jones, "the Samuel Gompers of the South" and dean of labor paper editors in the nation, died on September 24. For more than forty-six years he had edited the Atlanta (Ga.) "Journal of Labor," which publication he founded at the request of Samuel Gompers. The deceased is said to have done much to overcome opposition to union principles in the South.

## CONFERENCE OF NEWSWRITERS

President Green of the American Federation of Labor has called a conference of representatives of commercial and editorial newspaper employees to be held in Chicago on October 22. Purpose of the conference will be to set up a national council through which the local unions can intensify and co-ordinate organizing activities and build a permanent national union. He said twenty local unions already have been organized throughout the country.

## To Film Life of Gompers

Within a few months the American Federation of Labor will start production of a movie based on the life of Samuel Gompers, Chairman Charles Sinnigen of the New York City Union Label Trades Department announced at the monthly meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council of that city.

Paul Muni, who played the leading role in "The Life of Emile Zola" and "the Life of Louis Pasteur," has agreed to portray the former A.F.L. president, Sinnigen said.

Although leading producers have expressed interest in the story, the film will be produced entirely under sponsorship of the A.F.L. Union Label Trades Department. "If we gave it to a producer, they'd delete a lot of stuff which we want included," Sinnigen explained.

Washington banks have agreed to advance \$250,000 of the \$400,000 needed for the production, Sinnigen said, and the balance will be raised from unions throughout the country.

## Air Raid Shelters Studied

Apace with today's troublous trends, United States Housing Authority engineers are studying demonstration air raid shelters with a view to possible inclusion in low-rent housing projects.

The engineers have discarded the suggestion of reinforced floors above cellars because such construction in Europe has been ineffective. They are now studying two types of "pill boxes" built for testing by the National Bureau of Standards. One type is oblong with a parabolic cross-section tapering towards the top. The other is dome-shaped. The latter should give more protection from gunfire and bomb fragments, the engineers say, but no "pill box" so far devised provides much protection from a direct hit by a bomb.

The idea of reinforcing the floor above the cellar was dropped after consultation with a British architect who has studied air raid shelters in Spain, France and England. In Spain, the architect stated, debris of buildings demolished by bombs frequently blocked entrances to bomb-proof cellars, and occupants often were suffocated before they could be removed.

## Give the Boss a Break

By DR. CHARLES STELZLE

Knocking the boss is a favorite indoor sport for many of us. The average boss isn't a saint—he's just a human being, like ourselves. This should explain a lot of his "cussedness" and "stupidity." He's up against about the same kind of everyday problems that we are, to say nothing about the special problems that come only to bosses. He's troubled, for example, to know how to get work that means jobs for us, and he must keep his organization together. Sometimes he worries about it after the rest of us have chucked the overalls for the night and gone to a motion picture show.

This, however, is only the beginning of his troubles. Perhaps in getting a contract his bid had to be so low that he will be lucky if he comes out even. That happens to be the system under which the average boss is operating. Sometimes he does pretty well if everybody works together and tries to give the other man a square deal. If you have a chance, look up the local credit agency's records. The average number of business failures in the United States during the past ten years was over 18,000 annually. And failure in business isn't always due to the incompetence or dishonesty of the boss.

The boss is up against the same social and economic system that we're all facing. He's no more responsible for it than we are. It isn't as bad as some people say it is, but it should be a lot better. There should be less poverty and fewer panics in a country like ours, when one considers our marvelous resources, and some day we're going to work out a plan whereby extreme poverty and panics will be eliminated. This isn't going to be done by fighting each other.

Until we learn a better system, let's look upon each other as co-workers and make our present system more effective. With all its faults it has worked out, for most of us, far better than has any other plan in operation for the workers of other lands. If we decline to do this, we'll never get together on any kind of a system, because, after all, what men do to each other, viciously or unreasonably, is more harmful than what any "system" may do to us. They may have cleared some paths and laid some foundations, but that's about all. We may be sure of one thing—the labor question will never be settled until the last day's work is done. Meanwhile, let's give the boss a break. For if we do so, he'll be in a better position to give us a square deal.

## Treaty Gave U. S. the West

The Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819, between the United States and Spain, which gave this country territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, opened up a flood of westward immigration and marked the end of Spanish expansion northward in the New World, has been described with its appropriate background for the first time in history, so far as is known.

The story of this treaty and the part that it played in the development of the United States was told by Philip Coolidge Brooks, graduate of the University of Michigan and the recipient of both a master's degree and a doctor's degree from the University of California. Working with Professor H. E. Bolton, head of the department of history, Brooks titled his study "Diplomacy and the Borderlands: The Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819," and it was later issued in book form by the University of California Press.

When Washington (D. C.) public schools opened for the new term the appalling discovery was made that 8200 pupils were undernourished and would be unable to pursue their studies unless assisted. The W.P.A. has since agreed to provide free lunches during the winter.



## Views of Sailors' Union On Contract Negotiations

The following communication has been forwarded to the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast by the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, in relation to the attempt by the union to negotiate a new contract with steam schooner operators in lieu of the agreement which has recently expired. The view of the union is plainly set forth in the letter, and is here reproduced in full:

"San Francisco, California, October 1, 1940.

"Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast, 214 Front street, San Francisco, California. Attention: R. W. Myers, President.

"Dear Sirs:

"We have received your letter dated September 27th to the effect that you consider the agreement terminated on September 30th if both parties have not reached an agreement.

"For your information, in the communication sent to you on August 31st, the Sailors' Union of the Pacific notified you, as per our agreement, that we desired to open up the agreement for amendments.

"We did not state that we wished to terminate the agreement. Our agreement specifically states that both parties, signatories to this agreement, shall meet during the thirty-day period in negotiations. Again, we must inform you that the Sailors' Union of the Pacific has lived up to the agreement to the letter and has been ready and willing to meet with your association during the month of September.

"We were only able to meet with you once, for about one hour, when your committee informed us that there was nothing to negotiate and that you were not willing to discuss any suggested amendments by our organization. In other words, you refused to live up to our agreement, and your subsequent letter which stated that the agreement terminates on September 30th must be considered, by our organization, as a threat of a lockout.

"You state that you are willing to renew the agreement as it is for a period of three months and arbitrate all difficulties. May I inform you that the agreement specifically calls for both parties to meet in negotiations and there is absolutely nothing in the agreement which states that we must refer everything to arbitration. The spirit of collective bargaining means that both parties sit across the table and discuss their various problems. In our opinion, this does not mean to refer our mutual problems to an outside party, a procedure which you seem so anxious to establish as a precedent.

"Your letter states, generously enough to yourselves, that your proposals will avoid another

interruption to all coastwise commerce in the Pacific Coast, detrimental to your membership, Pacific Coast labor, industry and the government. This, gentlemen, we can only consider a cheap publicity stunt—trying to white-wash yourselves in the eyes of the public by attempting to inject the issue of national defense.

"According to your letter, only your proposals are fair and just. In other words, there is no need for collective bargaining—you already have all the answers.

"Finally, I must state, on behalf of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, that we cannot consider your proposals as being fair and just until such time as you live up to our agreement and negotiate with us in good faith.

"Very truly yours,

"SAILORS' UNION OF THE PACIFIC,  
"Harry Lundeberg, Secretary-Treasurer."

## Hotel Workers 283

By ROGER P. DEENEY, Secretary

Hotel Service Workers' Union No. 283, of San Francisco, has just passed through one of the most successful weeks in its history.

Once upon a time there was a rump organization which obtained a charter with an international union in the A.F.L., through conspiracy born of the greed of a few self-seeking officers who had absolutely no concern for the rights of rank-and-file workers.

The Building Service International Union discovered the motives underlying this illegitimate organization and revoked its charter. Now that it has no affiliation with the parent body of organized American labor, the hotel managers who had ill-advisedly entered into contracts with the now extinct local very happily gave us their contracts to authorize No. 283 to bargain collectively for their employees. During this past week, hundreds of our former members have re-affiliated with us, gladly coming back and expressing most sincere thanks that we are all in one union once more.

Our organizing has taken on new zest and life. We have received agreements from four additional hotels, and have been forced to place pickets on the Avenue and Yuba hotels. Last Saturday an attorney for the Avenue Hotel obtained a restraining order from Judge T. I. Fitzpatrick, forcing us to recall pickets there. Wednesday morning, after the case was explained, in fifteen minutes, Judge Deasy lifted the restraining order. We then made every effort to reach an agreement with the Avenue Hotel, and, failing to do so, have again placed pickets on it.

All organized labor is hereby requested to refrain from any contact with the Avenue and Yuba hotels until our picket lines are removed.

## Chicago Firm's Products Placed on Unfair List

The placing of the Burton-Dixie Corporation on the unfair list by the Upholsterers' International Union of North America has just been announced. Mattress and Bedding Workers' Union No. 185, Chicago, an affiliate of the international, has been on strike against the concern since July 15.

The trouble arose over the refusal of the corporation management to negotiate on agreement with the union covering the workers in the metal plant despite the fact that on March 29 an election held under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board resulted in a 4 to 1 victory for the union.

### Intimidation Move Charged

The history of this case dates back to October, 1939, when No. 185 organized the metal factory of the Burton-Dixie Corporation. The company officials, however, insisted that they would not recognize the union unless it could also show a majority of the employees in two other factories located in Chicago and also operated by the company. An appeal to the N.L.R.B. resulted in the election of March 29, after which fifty-one workers were laid off indefinitely as a move on the part of the company to intimidate its employees. The union, however, succeeded in bringing about the re-employment of all but three of the workers.

Since April 1 the union has been trying to negotiate an agreement for the metal plant, but with no success, and finally, on July 15, there was no alternative but to call the strike which is now in progress. The Teamsters' Union has been co-operating 100 per cent with the strikers, its members refusing to go through the picket lines. The strikers also have behind them the entire organized labor movement of Chicago.

### Consumer Aid Asked

The company is endeavoring to operate its plant with non-unionists and strikebreakers and foremen but is not succeeding very well. The financial strength of the corporation is a problem that must be contended with by the union and for that reason the workers are seeking the aid not only of all organized labor in all sections of the country, but of all consumers.

The public therefore is advised that the following are the Burton-Dixie brands which are on the unfair list: Vanity Fair, Slumber On, Posturite and Vogue; these are mattress brands. Izolin pillows and comforters, and Rome, Deluxe, Rest Haven, Super Ease, Rest Well, Liberty, Masterpiece, and No. 156 and No. 153 bedsprings, and some others.

### WORK OF N. Y. A.

Service of more than 25,000,000 hot lunches to needy children and production of more than 8,000,000 articles of hospital supplies were among the important accomplishments of the National Youth Administration during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.

### HONOR PRINTING ANNIVERSARY

To honor the five hundredth year of printing, the University of California is sponsoring a series of lectures during the month of October. The University Press also will hold a display of rare volumes illustrating the history of typography. The general theme of the lectures will emphasize the influence of the printed word on life and letters with its vital results upon the human situation today. The exhibit of books will be brought from Treasure Island's fine arts building display.

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Blue Bib or Express Stripe!  
Graduated Sizes to Fit Everyone!

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You'll get more wear, and better wear from a pair of "Double-Duty" overalls. They're precision tailored to our own exacting specifications . . . They're Sanforized Shrunk. They have heavy drill pockets.

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Famous Hale Bros. exclusive. Chambray, covert or hickory stripe, 2 inches longer than most work shirts. Sanforized Shrunk.

98c

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## City's Park Employees Ask Civil Service Rating

More than 500 laborers, office help and other workingmen employed in San Francisco parks this week launched a campaign to obtain civil service status through an amendment to the voters which will be submitted on the November 5 ballot, according to Supervisor John F. McGowan, campaign chairman.

McGowan will conduct the campaign with the assistance of a committee comprised of representatives from every department within Golden Gate Park, the Municipal Zoo, McLaren Park, Kezar Stadium and all parks and squares maintained by the San Francisco park system. In taking over command of the Park Employees' Civil Service Campaign Committee, Supervisor McGowan said:

### "Cause Is Worthy and Justifiable"

"I feel highly honored and at the same time flattered with the opportunity of acting as campaign chairman of the Park Employees' Civil Service Committee. I firmly believe their cause is both worthy and justifiable and should have the support and votes of the electors of this city as well as the co-operation and indorsement of all civic-minded groups, improvement clubs, business and fraternal organizations.

"Civil service has been recognized as a force for great good in all agencies throughout our nation. Our federal government advocates and stresses the merit system; it is an established institution in our state government, and in our own city government all departments with the exception of the Park Department and one other small department enjoy the benefits of this form of employment.

### Fairness and Logic Apparent

"All the park employees are asking of the voters is job security! If civil service is good for all other departments in the city, it should be good for the Park Department. I, for one, believe the voters of our city will appreciate the fairness and logic of this, and give these men, who have been largely responsible for our beautiful parks, this small measure of job protection."

Serving with McGowan on the campaign committee are: Thomas Ward, vice-chairman; P. A. Conroy, secretary; John P. McLaughlin, financial secretary and treasurer, and a finance committee headed by Joseph Hickey and James Black. Others on the committee are: Joseph Meehan, William Welsh, Daniel Daugherty, Vincent Galli, Patrick Dulligan, and Mrs. Anne Hanneberry, chairman of the women's committee.

### WARNS SHIP-BUILDING EMPLOYEES

Increase in ship-building will be marked by a corresponding increase in eye injuries, unless employers and workers take care to see that proper goggles are worn by welders, Dr. Bertram P. Brown, director of the State Department of Public Health, warns. One of the most important occupational diseases, exceeded in the frequency of its occurrence only by industrial skin irritations, 746 cases of conjunctivitis were reported last year among California workers. It is a major hazard in ship-building. Investigations reveal that the injury is caused by carelessness on the part of welders and their helpers in not using the goggles provided for their protection. In some cases, the shade of glass of goggles provided is of insufficient density for the type of welding being done. Usually conjunctivitis clears up when the eyes are protected from the irritating ultraviolet eyes. When exposure has been prolonged, permanent injury is sometimes suffered, Dr. Brown said.

### MEMORIAL SERVICES

Tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, memorial services of the Ninety-First Division Association will be held in the rotunda of the city hall. At these services also, presentation of medals to the heroes of the San Francisco police and fire departments will be made.

### CALLED TO DEFENSE COMMITTEE

Appointment of an advisory committee to the U. S. Office of Education on Engineering Training for National Defense has been announced. The committee comprises ten members and includes B. M. Woods, chairman of the department of mechanical engineering at the University of California.

## Cooks' Union News

By CHAS. W. PILGRIM

The union meeting on Thursday, September 26, was short and sweet. No one seemed to have any grief to spill, and there were no long speeches or debates. Everyone went home early, and consequently feeling happy.

Letters were read from Building Service Employees No. 87 thanking us for our co-operation on behalf of Francis McCarthy, and from the Havenner headquarters asking us to appoint two delegates to the committee; the latter was concurred in and Brothers Ernest Lavino and Paul Petrides were appointed to act for our union.

The recommendation of our executive board that we take tickets for the fireman's ball, that we donate \$10 to the Native Sons and Daughters Homeless Children Committee, and that we donate \$10 to the United Spanish Aid Committee were all concurred in.

Now that the Exposition is closed we want all of you who are unemployed to come up to the hall and register so that your officers may know exactly how many of you want to go out to work again. Remember that according to your by-laws you must register, and also have a classification rating and card, before you can be given a slip for work. Also, you should register at the State unemployment office so as to be eligible for social security benefits in case you have any coming. If you don't know how to go about this matter come to the office and you will be given all information. Remember to attend your union meetings and hear what is going on. The delegates are back from the State Federation of Labor convention and will have some interesting matters to report. Also, don't take the trouble to try to bawl out the secretary if he tells you that you have to pay a fine for non-attendance, because he cannot absolve you from payment even if he wanted to do so; only the excuse committee can do that.

Impress upon your family and friends to buy only in a union store, from a clerk who is wearing a union button; and buy union-made products only.

**EVERYTHING  
FOR THE  
HOME  
EASY TERMS**

**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
BUNSTER & SAXE  
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## Wage-Hour Act Goes Before Supreme Court

The federal government has asked the U. S. Supreme Court to overrule two precedent-making decisions of the past and to uphold the Fair Labor Standards act, popularly known as the wage-hour law. A brief has been filed by Solicitor General Francis Biddle preparatory to arguing constitutionality of the law, which sets minimum pay and maximum work-week standards for employees in industries engaged in interstate commerce.

The government official contended "employers who exploit substandard labor conditions gain an unfair advantage" and that Congress had the constitutional power to remedy such a condition.

Referring to the 1918 opinion which invalidated a statute prohibiting the interstate transportation of child-made goods, the solicitor general said the Supreme Court had "abandoned the principles" which controlled that decision and it should be "expressly overruled." Both opinions held that manufacture should be regulated by states and not by the federal government.

The case now at issue involves a charge that F. W. Darby Lumber Company of Statesboro, Ga., violated the wage-hour act. The federal district court at Savannah held in favor of the company.

### "THE TIVOLI" IS AGAIN OPEN

San Franciscans will welcome the news of the re-opening of the world famous Tivoli theatre, last Monday evening, with light opera productions under the general direction of Frederic Carroll of the Civic Opera Guild. "Enchanted Well" is the opening selection, a three-act production with a cast of 150, including the George Pring ballet ensemble of seventeen. It is declared to be an unusually colorful story, overflowing with comedy variety and involved situations. Two dozen new song hits are accompanied by Frederic Carroll and his 30-piece symphony orchestra.

A new typewriter has been developed for writing in Braille. The keyboard is standard, but instead of printing letters through a ribbon, embosses Braille characters on paper.

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**Caswell's**  
NATIONAL CREST  
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Delivered  
Direct  
for  
Freshness



## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President of Typographical Union No. 21

The regular quarterly session of the California Conference of Typographical Unions will be held at Sacramento on Sunday, October 6, at the Labor Temple. The meeting of the board of directors will be held at 10:30 a. m., and the conference session will convene at 2:30 Sunday afternoon. The meeting is called a half hour later than usual in order that delegates and their families may take advantage of entertainment to be provided by Sacramento Union. Entertainment is also being provided for visiting ladies. The California Hotel, which had previously been patronized by delegates, is at present on the unfair list of the Engineers. The Travelers and the Lenhart are fair. Annual election of officers will occur at this time. It is expected many members of No. 21 will be in attendance at this gathering, as well as delegates and visitors from every jurisdiction in northern California. Come and meet your friends and make new ones.

The four amendments to the international constitution which were submitted to referendum by the New Orleans convention will be voted on by the membership on Wednesday, November 20. An amendment to section 1, article IX, designated as Proposition No. 115, provides for exemption of dues to those of our members who are called for service in a national emergency. Proposition No. 1 (105 at the convention), an amendment to section 2, article IX, which provides for a continuation of the present assessment for the pension fund, will safeguard this fund for years to come. All language contained in the present section providing for proration of benefits and changing of the amount of the assessment has been deleted. This should settle a controversy which has stirred the membership for a number of years. Propositions 3 and 4 are amendments providing that all mechanical work on the "Typographical Journal" shall be done by members of the Allied Printing Trades Council in whose jurisdiction the "Journal" is printed, and for two weeks vacation with pay for international representatives which "shall not interfere with the orderly conduct of the business of the international union."

Burns Cunningham, who is now residing at Corte Madera, Marin county, paid headquarters a visit the first of the week.

L. Tibbott, of San Rafael Typographical Union, visited in the city on Monday, and was greeting friends at headquarters.

Ralph Mercer of the Stockton "Record" spent the last week-end in San Francisco.

Word comes from Grand Rapids, Michigan, announcing the death in that city, on September 17, of Ellery C. Hall, a retired member of No. 21. Mr. Hall first became affiliated with San Francisco Typographical Union in 1907, and for years he was a member of the Sunset chapel. He had served

as chairman of this chapel for some ten years, up to the time of his retirement to the pension roll in 1933. Upon his retirement he left for Grand Rapids and had resided there the past five years, although retaining his membership in this local. He was a native of Vermont, born at St. Johnsbury, on September 12, 1863, and was 77 years of age at the time of his death. Internment was at Livingston cemetery, in Grand Rapids, on Saturday, September 21.

The many friends of Frank H. Vaughan were saddened to hear of his passing away on Monday, September 30. Mr. Vaughan was a member of the "News" chapel, being oldest in priority in that chapel. He first came to San Francisco in 1909 and had been a continuous member of this local since 1911. A native of Canon City, Colo., he was 67 years of age. Mr. Vaughan was a member of Victor (Colorado) lodge No. 99, F. & A. M., and Masonic services were conducted for him at the Maneely chapel, Divisadero at O'Farrell, on Wednesday, October 2, at 2 p. m. Cremation was at Cypress Lawn and inurnment will be in the family plot at Sacramento. Surviving are his wife, Margaret, and a sister, Mrs. Camille Rouleau. Six members of the "News" chapel, C. W. Abbott, J. M. Sullivan, Bert Coleman, Noel Rey, Chick Smoot and Herb Hall, acted as pallbearers.

Alfred G. Banchemo, of Griffin Bros. chapel, is the proud papa of a baby boy, born Sunday, September 29. Mrs. Banchemo and little Alfred, whose weight was 8 pounds 9 ounces, are doing fine.

President Claude M. Baker came in by plane from Indianapolis on Monday afternoon and Representative M. A. Hamilton came in the same evening from the north. They have both been sitting in with the scale committee this week in an endeavor to bring about an agreement with the newspaper publishers. Daily meetings are being held. The Mailers, who have been negotiating since last year and who also had arrived at an impasse, are being assisted by the international representatives.

### Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. F. C.

It should be recorded that our ardent fishermen, La Belles Benz and Reynard, have returned to their commonplace vocations of lin-o-typing after a successful (?) fishing (?) trip. . . . Jesse Morse, dean of the operators of this chapel, is around again. . . . "Platforms," "eight lines a minute," "same as a typewriter," "a very, very complicated machine," etc., etc., are a few things we heard during the early part of the week from guides with the people visiting the plant during newspaper week. The "platform," in case you are interested, is the name given the type pan on the machine. Why does a newspaper, during a show-off week, get people who have not the slightest idea of composing room methods to guide visitors? . . . Selig Olcovich turned out to be the champion fairgoer of this chapel. He visited the Treasure Island doings sixty-five times. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Jere Heilman left Tuesday on a motoring trip to the southern part of the state. . . . Dave Hughes is reported on the mend and will return to work shortly. . . . Ann Madsen paid the chapel a visit last week, receiving the congratulations of the chapel members on her rapid recovery from the serious automobile accident in which she was seriously injured.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

A veteran of the World War who continues contact with service men, Chuck Adams often finds himself conversant with current gossip. A friend, here on furlough from the Orient, told Chuck an

admiral of an Asiatic power, losing patience and politeness because the Americans were stubbornly demanding their rights, made some threats, and the American admiral replied: "Sir, I am too polite to say what I think, but I could swap fleets with you and still lick you."

At a special chapel meeting last Friday, Chairman Abbott called on Joe Sullivan for a talk, whereupon Joe informed all and sundry it was something that would never be brought up at another chapel meeting, the matter of Bill Davy's seventy-eighth birthday, and he cautioned Bill against being sixty-eight or even twenty-eight Friday a year hence; then, on behalf of composing room members, presented a small memento and good wishes from all. Notwithstanding the calendar, Mr. Davy manages to maintain a vigorous and youthful appearance much younger men might envy.

That composing room softball team is consistent at least—it loses every game; the last time 23 to 9, again to the business office. One bad inning did the damage and the typos never recovered the lost ground. Anything went in that particular inning; for instance, Outfielder Eddie O'Rourke started after a high fly, a business office player yelled "I've got it," and Eddie, thinking another outfielder really did have it, stopped. All the B. O. guy got was a laugh. Other than that inning, the prints played pretty good ball and the pitching by Bobrow was excellent.

His health, not so good the past several years, Clarence Bossler believes should greatly improve following an operation last week, which should put him on the shelf for only a few weeks.

### Chairmen's Forum Notes—By "Holy"

Once again the call goes out to all chairmen to attend the meeting of the Chairmen's Forum. The next meeting will be held Thursday, October 10, at 7:30 p. m., at union headquarters. We have nothing special on the program this month but something of importance is sure to turn up. Some chairman is certain to have a problem. You should be there to watch us settle it with neatness and dispatch—or perhaps help us with advice.

This is the place to let your hair down. We are really able to help any chairman in sorrow or perplexity. Just give us a chance and attend our meetings, bringing your woes with you. If you think there ought to be a law tell us about it and we will endeavor to have it enacted. Perhaps some one in your chapel would like something cleared up—if so make a note of it and bring it to the meeting.

### Golf News—By J. W. C.

The "odd-and-even" tournament staged last Sunday by the Golf Association at Sharp Park provided those present with a unique and different method of play, to say the least. As the scores for the day were computed on a nine even or odd hole basis, and all handicaps were halved, the scores turned in by several of the participants would have done justice to some of the leading "pros" in the country. Par golf for nine holes usually averages around 35 and 36, and on an odd-and-even basis it runs about the same. Of all the winners in the four classifications, twelve of them came in under par figures, the lowest coming in with a 6½ stroke edge over par, while the rest of the players had from 5 down to 1 stroke under par.

The most spectacular golf of the day was turned in by Charlie Russell, playing in Class A, and Lloyd Connell, who was competing in the B Group, when both of them tied for low net honors with a score of 29½ for the nine holes. The above figures gave both Charlie and Lloyd a little more than three strokes to each hole, which is remarkable golf in any man's league. Second low net for the day was taken by Eddie Schneider, playing in Class A, and Larry Gallick, who was making his initial bow in golfing circles by playing in the

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guest flight, when both players came in under the wire with scores of 32, which is about three under par for the nine holes. Ed Ellis, who was also competing in Class A, was nosed out of a tie for second when he toured the course in 32½ strokes, while Ron Cameron was next under the wire with a score of 33, which won top honors in the championship class. The "Examiner's" par shooter de luxe, Frank Forst, playing in the championship class, took 33½ blows for the even holes to tie with John Kinst, who was runner-up in Class B with the same score. Bob Wynkoop, playing in the guest flight, took down the place position when he used up 34½ strokes for his choice of the odd or even holes. Ray Moore, won top honors in Class C with a score of 35, while Stan Roedick was next in line, with 35½, to win the last prize for participants in the guest flight. Ned DiGrazia finished in third place in the B Group, with a score of 36, which figured out to be about par golf for the nine holes. Leonard Sweet, playing in Class C, finished second in his group with a score of 37, while the writer had the same score, that won him the third and last place in the championship class. J. L. Bartlett continued his winning ways with a score of 38, that won him the spot in Class C.

The day was an ideal one from a golfing standpoint, and those members who turned out at Sharp Park really were served A1 weather, and with the course in perfect condition it was little wonder that such excellent scores were turned in by all who competed. Remember to reserve the last Sunday in October for another date with the Golf Association.

#### Woman's Auxiliary No. 21—By Laura D. Moore

The ways and means and entertainment committees met Tuesday evening, October 1, with Mrs. Selma C. Keylich, 2805 Van Ness avenue. These committees wish it known that it is not necessary to be present at the dance October 26 in order to win the two "Big Game" football tickets. The tickets are especially good ones, the seats being on the 45-yard line. . . . The executive committee will meet next Tuesday, October 8, with Mrs. Georgia Holderby. . . . The membership committee met with Mrs. Bertha Bailey the evening of September 26 to discuss the contest, which is an exciting one, points being given for attendance as well as for new members. Eula Edwards is chairman of this committee. The opposing captains are Bertha Bailey and Willie J. Blevins. Assistants to Mrs. Bailey are Mrs. Hazel Viele and Mrs. Ethel A. Smith. Mrs. Blevins' assistants are Mrs. Louise A. Abbott and Mrs. Gladys R. Leach. The committee made exhaustive plans for the drive. After the business meeting the hostess served a delicious luncheon. . . . Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Johnson surprised Mr. Johnson's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Begon, by dropping in from Pocatello, Idaho, where Mr. Johnson is a train dispatcher. The Johnsons have returned to Idaho after a week in San Francisco. . . . Mrs. Florence Reynolds, though still in bed, is recovering from a severe attack of influenza. . . . Next Sunday, October 6, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Abbott will go to Sacramento, where Mr. Abbott is a delegate from No. 21 to the regular quarterly session of the California Conference of Typographical Unions.

#### EAGLES' GRAND BALL

An invitational grand ball will be staged under the auspices of San Francisco Aerie No. 5, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Saturday evening, October 12, in Eagles' auditorium, 273 Golden Gate avenue.

#### RULED OFF BALLOT

The Illinois state electoral board has ruled Communist party candidates off the state election ballot, holding that their nominating petitions were defective. Frank Mucci of Peoria, Communist candidate for governor, declared that a "reign of terror" in Illinois prevented free circulation of petitions.

#### AUGUST PENSION PAYMENTS

California's 145,183 persons on old age assistance rolls collected \$5,507,448 in August. The average for each person was \$37.93. Eleven pensioners in Alpine county received the largest amount, or \$40 each. Contra Costa county's 1046 pensioners received the lowest, \$36.62 each. Slightly less than one-half of the total pension payments went to Los Angeles county's 59,186 aged. In San Francisco \$422,218 was disbursed to 11,048 beneficiaries and \$314,396 to 8475 in Alameda county.

#### Auxiliary of Carmen 1004

By MARY GRANUCCI, Publicity Chairlady

Labor Day being our regular meeting date, we were unable to hold a meeting, therefore quite a bit of business was tended to on our next meeting night, September 16; also a social evening with "coffee and" being served.

Mrs. Edwards of the Typographical Union Auxiliary was the speaker for the evening. Her subject was about Christmas cards bearing the union label. To all members of auxiliaries: Do not forget same.

Our girls didn't receive a prize in the Labor Day parade; however, they received loads of applause, which makes us feel proud of them.

A membership drive is being held, with Mesdames Parker and Evans as captains.

At last reports both Division 1004 and this Auxiliary cleared a neat profit on our picnic and we are quite proud of the success of our first attempt.

Our president, Mathilda Gianola, has a very bad attack of lumbago, and we wish her a speedy recovery.

Our next meeting will be on October 7 and we invite all prospective members to be present.

#### Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Thomas J. Fogarty, in an article entitled "The Escalator Question" appearing in the New York "Mailer News," asks why didn't we go to arbitration with the following as drawn up by himself: Two men must be employed to man a conveyor escalator, or press production outlet having a capacity production exceeding 25,000 papers per hour the pages of which must exceed twenty-six in number and be of tabloid or standard size. Three men must be employed to man conveyor escalator or press production outlet having a capacity production of 25,000 per hour the pages of which must exceed eighty in number and be of tabloid size or fifty-two in number and be of standard size. "The proposal," Fogarty says, "was knocked down by Munro Roberts (who was assisting the mailer committee in scale negotiations), Mr. Roberts' conclusion being 'speed is only an element and not a factor.' Fogarty claims (as do many other members of the union) his proposal is workable. The present set-up makes the escalator question a chapel grievance, but Fogarty and many other members believe it could be improved upon, regardless of Munro Roberts' contention that 'speed is an element, and not a factor.' They contend, on the contrary, that speed is a prime factor, his (Roberts') evidence they presume being theoretical, while theirs is practical."

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#### "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).  
California Watch Case Company.  
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."  
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.  
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.  
Faix Manufacturing Company, 1356 Harrison.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.  
Howard Automobile Company.  
John Breuner Company.  
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.  
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
MacFarlane Candy Stores.  
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.  
Mannings' Restaurants.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Paul Furniture Company, 987 Mission.  
People's Furniture Company.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.  
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.  
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.  
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.  
Standard Oil Company.  
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.  
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.  
Swift & Co.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.  
W. & J. Sloane.  
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.  
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.

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# Summary of Proposals Submitted to State Federation of Labor Convention

(Continued from Page One)

son, San Diego; No. 2—Carl Fletcher, Long Beach; No. 3, C. T. Lehmann and \*Mae Stone-man, Los Angeles; No. 4, A. M. Gruber, San Pedro; No. 5, D. T. Wayne, Hollywood; No. 6, Loleta Grande, Santa Barbara; No. 7, Edward F. Remus, Fresno; No. 8, \*C. A. Green, Modesto; No. 9, \*Thomas A. Small, San Mateo; No. 10, Anthony Noriega, C. T. McDonough, Harry Lundeborg and \*John L. Spalding, all of San Francisco; No. 11, Charles W. Real, Oakland; No. 12, Paul E. Burg, Martinez; No. 13, \*George M. Bobst, Napa; No. 14, George W. Stokel, Sacramento; No. 15, \*Albin J. Gruhn, Eureka.

James H. Quinn of Oakland was elected delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at New Orleans.

## Proposals Submitted

Following is a summary of the various resolutions placed before the convention for consideration, and the action thereon. Space does not permit giving more detail of the proposals, and their merit should not be judged solely upon the title here given them:

**Resolution No. 1**—Opposing increase of minimum amount of yearly wages on which unemployment insurance is now paid. Adopted.

**2**—Against interference with organization of city fire department members into A. F. of L. unions and proposing assistance of affiliated unions in organizing locals. Adopted.

**3**—Against oral civil service examination for fire department members. Adopted, and executive council instructed to prepare proper legislation.

**4**—Shortening working hours of fire department members. Adopted, with amendment that words "reduction in hours" be substituted for "seventy-two-hour maximum" in the resolve.

**5**—Retirement system for fire fighters. Adopted, and executive council instructed to prepare proper legislation.

## Favor State Labor Relations Act

**6**—Enactment of a State Labor Relations act. Adopted.

**7**—Opposing increase in Federation per capita tax. Filed, no such proposal being before the convention.

**8**—Against women bartenders. Amended to protect right of waitresses to serve drinks, and concurred in as amended.

**9**—Opposing lengthening of work week. Concurrence voted, with amendment "until it is proven that an actual emergency exists or until such time that a positive showing can be made that there exists a scarcity of qualified workers" in lieu of "our millions of unemployed workers have been put to work."

**10**—Proposing enactment of state law comparable to Norris-LaGuardia act. Adopted.

**11**—Indorsement of State Proposition No. 8, relating to the Fish and Game Commission. Concurrence voted, and referred to executive council.

**12**—Proposing legislation compelling spotters to confront accused. The committee added the following resolve: "That the law which now requires the licensing of detective agencies be amended to require the registration and licensing of all operatives, spotters and under-cover men employed by private industry, corporations, individuals and investigating committees." Concurrence voted, as amended.

**13**—Barring Communist party from ballot. Since the State Legislature had already taken action, the committee changed the last resolve to read: "That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the American Federation of Labor convention in New Orleans for adoption of a similar position on a national basis." The resolution as amended was concurred in.

**14**—Exempting from lien and attachment personally owned and operated for hire vehicles in same manner as mechanics are protected in the possession of their tools. Adopted.

## Condemn Age Discrimination

**16**—Condemning discrimination against older skilled workers in the printing trades by United States Civil Service Commission through health certificates, and demanding that such workers be employed for ability instead of on a basis of possessing health certificates. Adopted.

**17**—Proposing selection of convention city be left in hands of executive council. Non-concurrence recommended by committee. Committee's report adopted.

**18**—Proposing prevailing wage law for state printing. Adopted.

**19**—Proposing one week waiting period for unemployment insurance. Adopted.

**20**—Revising Workmen's Compensation act to provide: "Irrespective of the length of the period of disability, disability payment is recoverable for a disability suffered for any day or major fraction thereof after the employee leaves work as a result of the injury." Committee consolidated this with Resolution No. 62, which proposed organization of

a ways and means committee to campaign for an amendment to the act eliminating the existing waiting period of one week before a victim of an industrial accident may claim compensation. Concurrence voted on consolidated resolution.

**21**—Proposing state tax on coin-operated music machines. Adopted.

**22**—Condemning displacing American citizens on jobs with alien refugees. Referred to executive council.

**23**—Advocating state textbook budget. Adopted.

**24**—Opposing increase in present automobile property tax, gasoline tax, registration license, or other fees now required by law. Adopted.

**25**—Withdrawn.

**26**—Condemning unfair attitude of Montgomery-Ward Company. Committee recommended that this resolution be referred to the executive council, with power to act. Committee's report concurred in.

## Workmen's Compensation

**27**—Amending Workmen's Compensation act to protect employment of older workers. Adopted.

**28**—Proposing compensation to injured workers be based upon actual earnings or rate of pay. Adopted.

**29**—Against the use of insurance company doctors or State Fund doctors as impartial medical examiners in compensation cases. Adopted.

**30**—Investigation of Industrial Accident Commission. Adopted.

**31**—Investigation of State Compensation Insurance Fund. Referred to executive council.

**32**—To require an employer or insurance carrier to assume the burden of proof in compensation cases that injured worker had pre-existing condition or disease. Adopted.

**33**—Proposing compensation payments to injured workers for a portion of a week be based upon a five-day instead of a seven-day week. Adopted.

**34**—Changing method of certifying industrial accident awards to prevent delay or dilatory tactics by insurance carriers. Adopted.

**35**—Proposing the payment to workers suffering from occupational diseases of one year's indemnity payments in order to permit learning of another trade. The committee recommended concurrence in principle, with details to be worked out by the legislative representative. Committee's recommendation adopted.

**36**—Opposing use of W.P.A. labor on construction projects. Referred to labor and defense committee, and incorporated in its report.

**37**—Having insurance carriers pay injured workers' attorneys' fees in contested compensation cases. Adopted.

**38**—Notification and hearing before terminating compensation awards. Adopted.

**39**—Pushing demand for United Brick and Clay Workers' union label. Adopted.

**40**—Favoring legislation for organization of employees of political subdivisions and making it possible for them to sign contracts with unions representing a majority of the workers in each craft. Adopted.

**41**—Penalizing insurance carriers for failure to make payments when due to injured workers awarded compensation. Concurrence voted, and referred to executive council.

**42**—Increasing license fee of building contractors. Adopted.

**43**—Urging congressional investigation of "United States Merchant Marine Association," claimed to be engaged in anti-union activity. Adopted.

**44**—Supporting amendments to Motorboat act. Adopted.

**45**—Favoring U. S. Senate Bill 3268, requiring certain vessels when not under way but in service to have licensed officers. Adopted.

**46**—Favoring legislation ending discrimination against older men on government subsidized ships. Adopted.

## Exemption From Liens

**47**—Exempting wardrobe of entertainer and uniform of waitress from judgment liens. Adopted.

**48**—Favoring legislation preventing landlords and hotel-keepers from seizing property in payment of rent which otherwise is exempt from execution.

**49**—Extending unemployment insurance to agricultural workers. Adopted.

**50**—Lowering minimum earnings under unemployment insurance act from \$300 to old rate of \$156. Adopted.

**51**—Favoring more rigid state supervision of private employment agencies and lowering by law of present high fees charged by such agencies. Concurrence in, with addition by committee of request for an appropriation by the Legislature to provide adequate enforcement.

**52**—Supporting higher wages for Mare Island navy yard employees. Concurrence voted, with minor corrections by committee.

**53**—Legislation amending cement and mortar trades workers' compensation award. Adopted.

**54**—Protesting Industrial Accident Commission policy of informal ratings. Adopted.

## Favor Foley Bill

**55**—Indorsement of Foley bill before Legislature, liberalizing the Workmen's Compensation act. Adopted.

**56**—Protesting encroachment of W.P.A. in national defense construction work. Referred to

labor and defense committee, and incorporated in its report.

**57**—Asking an additional Federation vice-president for northeastern California. Non-concurrence voted.

**58**—Establishing prevailing wage scale for barbers in state institutions. Adopted.

**59**—Favoring international union for fruit and vegetable cannery unions. The committee brought in a substitute resolution, which proposed the creation of a National Council of Fruit and Vegetable Cannery Unions, exercising the utmost local autonomy, with a portion of the per capita funds allocated to the council for administrative and organizing purposes. The committee's report was adopted.

**60**—Opposing restrictions on sale of liquor and beer in addition to present restrictions of State Board of Equalization. Adopted.

**61**—Giving assistance to Dried Fruit and Nut Packers, Local No. 21084, of San Jose. Adopted.

**62**—Reported on in Resolution No. 20.

**63**—Support for six-hour day, thirty-hour week. Adopted.

**64**—Legislation for safety of window washers. Adopted.

**65**—Urging support for organization of workers in cement, lime and allied products plants. Adopted.

**66**—Proposing unemployment insurance payments to seasonal workers, laid off during winter months, for living and hospital and medical expenses. Committee recommended non-concurrence, but suggested referral of the subject matter to the executive council. Committee's recommendation adopted.

**67**—Proposing Federation vice-presidential district for San Bernardino and Riverside counties. Non-concurrence voted.

**68**—Asking all unions to refrain from negotiating contracts with "California Employers' Association." Adopted.

## Modern Highways Through Cities

**69**—Urging construction of modern highways in metropolitan districts of state. Adopted.

**70**—Against the consideration of tips and gratuities as wages. Adopted.

**71**—Aiding organization of retail automobile salesmen into unions. Adopted.

**72**—Urging indorsement of President Roosevelt. Consolidated with several similar resolutions, and adopted.

**73**—To revoke licenses of certain detective agencies engaged in anti-labor espionage. Adopted.

**74**—Indorsing old age security for non-certificated school employees. Similar to resolution No. 129, which was concurred in.

**75**—Requesting co-operation in securing suitable site for Andrew Furuseth monument. Adopted.

**76**—Opposing concentration of government contracts in certain areas. Adopted.

**77**—Supporting legislation asking opening of sardine season one month earlier. Adopted.

**78**—Opposing H. R. Bill No. 10316, which was declared to be aimed at union hiring halls. Adopted.

**79**—Opposing Senate Bill No. 4299, which proposes to train "landlubbers" to become seamen, with the possibility that such trainees might be used against the union in case of strike. Adopted.

**80**—Condemning discriminatory legislation against aliens fishing and sailing in American vessels when said aliens are legal residents of the United States. Labor and Defense Committee reiterated labor's stand to protect the rights of its members against war hysteria, and referred the subject matter of the resolution to the executive council.

**81**—Opposing law closing long stretches of California coast line, owned by private interests, to commercial fishermen. Adopted.

**82**—Requesting repeal of merit and experience rating sections of Unemployment Insurance act. Adopted.

**83**—Legislation regulating use of spray guns so as not to undermine health of those who use them. Adopted.

**84**—Requesting legislation providing eight-hour day and five-day week on state contracts. Adopted.

## Labor Protection Under Conscription

**85**—Defending rights of labor under Burke-Wadsworth bill. Referred to Committee on Labor and Defense, which brought in report embracing provisions for labor's protection under conscription, and which convention adopted.

**86**—Indorsing organizing drive of American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. Adopted.

**87**—Asking repeal of Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill. Referred to Labor and Defense Committee, which brought in report declaring labor had opposed its enactment, but now that it is the law of the land, labor would support the government, insisting, however, that the rights of workers be safeguarded under the conscription program. The committee's report was adopted.

**88**—Opposition to involvement in war. Referred to Labor and Defense Committee, which brought in a report which the convention adopted.

**89**—Favoring enactment of H. R. 3113, establishing court of appeals for postal employees. Adopted.

**90**—Indorsing longevity pay for postal employees. Adopted.

**91**—Removing restrictions which now prevent



seamen and fishermen from obtaining marine hospitalization. Adopted.

92—Asking prevailing union wages for state-employed cooks. Adopted with amendment to include all culinary workers.

93—Requesting no curtailment in W.P.A. projects. Amended by committee to include only such projects which do not conflict with employment opportunities for union members and which do not serve to lower wage and living standards of American workers.

94—Reiterating traditional position of labor against racial discrimination. Adopted.

95—Condemning use of injunctions in labor disputes. Adopted with amendment eliminating words "regardless of affiliation."

96—Pledging support of labor legislation, and against Smith amendments to National Labor Relations Act. Committee reported urging adherence to national policy of A. F. of L. Committee's report adopted.

97—Extending provisions of Walsh-Healy act. Adopted.

#### Emphatic Condemnation

98—Prohibition of homework in cotton garment industry. Committee recommended non-concurrence on grounds that passage of this resolution would have effect of submitting to and assisting in putting into effect the infamous and notorious act passed by the 1939 Legislature which re-established the sweatshop system in California in a legalized form. Instead the committee recommended that the industrial homework law of 1939 be vigorously condemned and that the secretary of the Federation be instructed to send a copy of this report to every member of the Legislature and to the Governor of this state who approved the act. The legislative agent is further instructed to work for repeal of this act at next session of Legislature. The committee report further recommended that the Federation advise the unions who might be affected by the industrial homework act of 1939 not to comply with nor co-operate in any manner with its development, on the ground that to do so would be lending official approval to the sweatshop system.

99—Asking increased budget for enforcement of minimum wage law. Concurred in, and referred to executive council.

100—Proposing state wage-and-hour law. Adopted.

101—Proposing increased appropriation for enforcement of Fair Labor Standards act. Adopted.

102—Requesting legislation to outlaw strike-breaking and spy agencies. Concurred in with amendment changing first resolve to read: "That this convention go on record in favor of the enactment of state legislation patterned after federal legislation which controls the transportation and use of strike-breakers and labor spy agencies."

103—Proposing formation of new Federation vice-presidential district. Non-concurred in.

104—Advocating printing of textbooks in State printing office. Adopted.

105—Indorsement of President Roosevelt, and calling for participation in official Labor for Roosevelt Campaign Committee. Consolidated with several other resolutions indorsing President Roosevelt and already reported upon.

106—Against unfair practices of Tovrea Packing Company of Arizona. Referred to executive council, with full power to act.

107—Indorsement of President Roosevelt. Already reported upon.

108—Legal aid to local unions. Principle concurred in, and referred to executive council.

109—Proposing amendments to Workmen's Compensation act so that employees shall not be deprived of wages while being treated and cared for when they receive injuries not serious enough for them to secure full benefits of compensation protection. Adopted.

110—Opposing use of Sherman act against unions. Committee recommended concurrence with purpose of resolution, and further recommended that it be referred to the secretary and executive council for the purpose of drafting a statement to the Attorney-General, the President of the United States and our congressmen and senators, conveying, in the most emphatic tones, resentment against the application of the Sherman Anti-Trust act to labor unions in the manner that has been done thus far. Committee's report concurred in.

111—Publicizing of unfair lists. Non-concurrence voted, because method proposed considered impractical.

112—Opposing W.P.A. in national defense construction. Referred to labor and defense committee, which consolidated several similar resolutions and reported upon in No. 131.

#### Election of Vice-Presidents

113—Proposing election of Federation vice-presidents by districts. Committee recommended non-concurrence on grounds that this procedure would be undemocratic. The committee pointed out that it was the traditional policy of the labor movement to oppose representation based on land instead of on population. Three-quarters of the membership of the Federation, the committee stated, is concentrated in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas, with one-quarter in the outlying regions. Los Angeles and San Francisco regions have only nine vice-presidents, with ten assigned to the outlying sections. Adoption of this resolution, the committee declared, would make it possible for a minority of one-quarter of the membership to con-

trol the Federation. The committee's report was adopted.

114—Amending Unemployment Insurance act. Filed, because similar to No. 50, which was adopted.

115—Unicameral legislature for California. Non-concurrence voted.

116—Request for legal assistance in Happyholme Dairy case. Referred to executive council.

117—Restricting temporary postal employees. Adopted.

118—Civil service for national cemetery employees. Adopted.

119—Proposing a State plumbing code. Adopted.

120—Extending benefits of Social Security act to cemetery workers. Adopted.

121—Reclassification of Los Angeles city employees to secure just ratings and scales of pay. Referred to Los Angeles Labor Council.

122—Extending term of secretary's office. Resolution withdrawn.

123—Correcting retirement law for school employees. Adopted.

124—Protecting school employees' merit system. Adopted.

125—Opposing consolidation of State Departments of Relief, Social Welfare and Employment and other social agencies. Adopted.

126—Increased pay for substitute postal employees. Concurrence recommended by committee, and referred to executive council.

127—Opposing reducing American labor standards. Included in Labor and Defense Committee report which was adopted.

128—Placing Sunset View Cemetery and Berkeley Crematorium on unfair list. Adopted.

129—Social security for public employees. Adopted.

130—Favoring rest bars for postal employees. Adopted.

#### W.P.A. on Defense Projects

131—Condemning W.P.A. on public construction projects. Incorporated in Labor and Defense Committee report which emphatically reported in favor of resolution. Adopted.

132—Opposing authority of A.F.L. organizers to operate in territory without first contacting local officers. Committee recommended adoption. An amendment was offered proposing abolition of the Western office of the American Federation of Labor. After discussion, entire question was referred to executive council.

133—Indorsing President Roosevelt. Already covered by other resolutions.

134—Opposing Proposition No. 6 on November ballot. Adopted.

135—Revision of permanent disability schedule, in use by Industrial Accident Commission. Adopted.

136—To strengthen safety and sanitary laws. Adopted.

137—Opposing photostat recording in State. Adopted.

138—Approving record of United States Housing Authority, and asking it to finance construction of all housing in connection with national defense.

139—Favoring extension of Unemployment Insurance act to cover all employers. Adopted.

140—Withdrawn by sponsor.

141—Making draftees' jobs safe. Concurrence in principle voted.

142—To provide Federation vice-president for San Bernardino and Riverside counties. Duplicate for one previously reported upon.

143—Cement Workers' union label on all products. Adopted.

144—Against merit system in administration of Unemployment Insurance act, and demanding strict enforcement of provisions. Adopted.

145—Favoring legislation to include State employees in State Labor Code. Concurred in with amendment eliminating peace officers.

146—Curbing fly-by-night trade schools. Adopted.

147—To provide more funds for Labor Commissioner. Concurred in with amendments making resolution more specific.

148—For publicizing unfair O'Keefe & Merritt Company. Adopted.

149—Indorsement of President Roosevelt. Already reported upon.

150—State ownership of Central Valley power distribution. Adopted.

151—Automatic sprinkling system for San Francisco harbor piers. Adopted.

152—Outlawing the Communist party. Intent concurred in and referred to A.F.L. convention for action, since California legislature had already banned Communist party from ballot.

153—Proposing uniform requirements by state for gas installation. Adopted.

154—Collective bargaining for city, county, and state employees. Adopted.

155—Extension of Unemployment Insurance act to cover all employees and employers. Adopted.

156—Advance of relief funds to injured workers while awaiting compensation awards, such advance to be lien on award. Non-concurrence voted.

157—Favoring maintenance and development of California public schools. Intent concurred in, and referred to legislative agent.

158—Increasing retirement payments to teachers. Referred to executive council.

159—Security benefits for non-certified school employees. Adopted.

160—Pensions for Panama Canal workers. Adopted.

161—Extension of Unemployment Insurance act to employers of one or more persons. Adopted.

162—Placing Sherwin-Williams Paint Company on "We Don't Patronize" list. Adopted.

163—Banning advertising of "cut rate" prices by beauty schools. Non-concurrence voted.

164—Enactment of legislation to provide cosmetology inspectors. Adopted.

165—Legislation prohibiting licensed operators from working in beauty schools. Concurred in, with amendment restricting licensed operators to instructors' roles only.

166—Enactment of law requiring health certificates for cosmetologists. Adopted.

167—Removal of Communist party from ballot. Concurrence already voted on similar resolution.

#### Apprentice Training

168—Advocating use of bona fide apprentice training program already established through joint committees of employers and unions for training such additional skilled workers as may be necessary for defense program. Shortage of skilled workers not yet established. Control necessary to avoid breakdown of standards. Adopted.

169—Apprentice plan of providing adequate supply of skilled workers. Incorporated in report of Labor and Defense Committee.

170—Proposing formulation by Federation of labor policy in connection with defense program, same to be in line with recent statement by San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. Concurrence voted and incorporated in Labor and Defense Committee report.

171—Establishing of vocational commission. Adopted.

**Resolutions Nos. 172 to 177, inclusive**—Included in Labor and Defense Committee report.

An additional resolution adopted urged the appointment of Dr. R. B. Jenkins, of the Union Labor Benefit League, to the State Board of Medical Examiners.

#### GAELIC GROUP TO ENTERTAIN

The quarterly social of the Gaelic Athletic Association of northern California is to take place next Thursday evening, October 10, in Irish-American hall, Valencia and Sixteenth streets.

#### Glass Bottle Blowers Strike

The Oakland plant of the Owens-Illinois Pacific Coast Company was shut down the early part of the week as 400 members of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union, A.F.L., went on strike following breakdown of negotiations for new contract provisions. Two hundred workers employed in other crafts were affected by the closing of the plant.

It was reported the company offered a blanket wage increase of two and one-half cents per hour to the union, and suggested that negotiations be continued. The union asked for a guarantee of further increases, and when the company refused the demand the strike was called. The union is seeking a blanket increase of ten cents an hour and two weeks' vacation with pay.

Picketing began at the San Francisco plant of the company on Wednesday, with the same action in prospect for the Los Angeles plant. It was understood that representatives of the international union and representatives of the company were in conference in the East in an effort to bring about an adjustment of the dispute.

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## Effect of Legislation In Canning Industries

The U. S. Department of Labor has issued a bulletin (No. 176) entitled "Application of Labor Legislation to the Fruit and Vegetable Canning and Preserving Industries." The survey claims to have covered 153,328 men and women who were at work at the time of maximum employment in 1938 and 1939 in sixteen states in which the industry is an important factor. California of course being one of the states from which the figures were compiled, some of the facts and conclusions set forth in the bulletin will prove of interest. Following is a summary:

In the canning of vegetable and deciduous fruits 52.6 per cent of the workers are women, and 65 per cent of all fruit canning employees are women. While women are employed in all the processes they far outnumber the men wherever the work is done by hand.

### Industry Asked Special Privileges

As employers in these industries usually have asked special privileges under state hour legislation, the states have dealt variously with this problem. Some have given outright exemption; certain others allow to canners a schedule longer than the basic hours for other manufacturers, provided an overtime rate is paid for the additional hours. Still others allow to canneries during certain periods hours considerably longer than the maximum for other manufacturing, and do not require overtime rates. The report indicates that the requirement of overtime pay after forty-eight or fifty-four hours is more effectual in reducing hours of work than is a definite restriction of hours to sixty.

In the citrus-canning industry state hour regulations for women have had little part in determining labor conditions, since Florida, the most important state has no state wage-and-hour law. Texas and California industries are concerned mostly with putting up citrus juices, in the processing of which a few women are employed.

### Reduction in Work Schedules

In the packing of dried fruits the Federal Fair Labor Standards act requires that work beyond twelve hours a day and fifty-six hours a week shall be compensated as overtime. In comparing the number of employees who worked specific hours in 1938 and in 1939 the report shows a considerable reduction in work schedules for the later date. After the federal law went into effect, the proportion working over fifty-six hours was reduced from 12 per cent to 3 per cent in California plants packing dried fruits, from 15 per cent to 8 per cent in such plants in Washington, and from 20 per cent to 11 per cent in those in New York.

Ten of the states included in the study have minimum wage laws for women, but only five—Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Washington and Arkansas—have issued wage orders covering women employed in canning, and only California and Washington for women employed in dried fruit packing. These minimum wage orders, the bulletin reveals, have raised the level of women's earnings above those of women employed in states without such regulation. For example, in Wisconsin the prevailing rates in pea canneries were 22½ and 25 cents an hour, in Minnesota they ranged from 25 to 35 cents an hour. In contrast, in New York and in Maryland, states without regulation, 17 per cent and 78 per cent of the women, respectively, were receiving 20 cents or less an hour.

### Effects of Law's Operation

The minimum wage set by the Federal Fair Labor Standards act is required in all plants in the fruit and vegetable canning and preserving industries outside the "area of production." According to the report, the immediate effect of the law in the canning of vegetables and deciduous fruits was to decrease the numbers of workers earning under 25 cents an hour, though it raised only slightly the

total amount paid to workers. The investigators also learned that canneries paying more than the minimum rate set by the law did not reduce rates even where they did not come under the act. In the citrus fruit plants the act seems to have brought a marked concentration of earnings at the minimum rate. California plants packing dried fruits usually pay more than the minimum. However, in the packing of dried apples, 8 per cent of the women in Washington plants and 12 per cent of those in New York plants were getting less than the minimum set by the federal law.

Unemployment compensation laws vary widely in the thirteen canning states surveyed in 1938. In the plants packing evaporated fruit the state law in New York covers all employers, in California almost all employers, and in Washington two-thirds of them. Employee eligibility is not determined alike in the three states. The result, the bulletin says, is that if all California dried fruit packing plants were included under the law, only 31 per cent of their employees had sufficient earnings to entitle them to coverage. Had there been complete coverage of employers in Washington, there would have been but 38 per cent coverage of employees.

## Federation of Teachers, No. 61

By GRACE YOUNG, Secretary

The executive board of the federation will hold its regular meeting on October 7, at the home of the president of the local, Eustace V. Cleary. The hour is 4 p. m., which allows time for those who teach in the evening schools to attend the meeting, have dinner and be ready for the evening session.

The chairman of the W.P.A. Section, J. B. Nathan, reports that ten of those teachers laid off in May and June have been reinstated and there is some hope of more being reinstated in the near future.

Further good news from this section is that the first Adult Education Center where teachers do not have to pay rent is about to be opened at the old Washington School, Mason and Jackson streets. Although this does not meet the needs of those teachers whose classes are essentially neighborhood groups in such subjects as sewing, citizenship, literacy, and similar essentials for low-income men and women—groups who cannot afford the time or money to make the long trip from outlying districts of the city to the Washington school—it is a fine beginning of solving the problem of adequate housing for W.P.A. education classes.

At the meeting of Local 61 on September 13, we took time out from regular business for a standing vote of congratulation to one of our most faithful and active members, Past President G. M. Klingner, who has been promoted to the vice-principalship of the George Washington junior high school.

## Monthly Rents Set for Public Housing Projects

Monthly rents averaging only \$12.34 per home have been established for the first eighty-five public housing projects for which rents have been approved under the United States Housing Authority slum clearance program, which has been supported by organized labor since its beginning.

These shelter rents, which do not include light, heat, or other services, average approximately \$2.25 a month lower than those paid for substandard dwellings in the same communities, Administrator Nathan Straus said. They range from an average of \$9.98 a month for fifty projects in the South to an average of \$14.28 for thirty-five projects in the North.

The eighty-five projects will provide decent homes for 27,605 low-income families, or about 110,000 persons. They are located in fifty-eight communities in eighteen states and one territory and are the first of the 475 low-rent public housing projects in the current U.S.H.A. program to reach an occupancy status.

In addition to shelter rent, tenants in all projects pay a small sum each month for utilities—such as cold and hot water, heat, electricity and gas—where provided. With these extras added, the average monthly shelter rent plus utilities for the eighty-five projects is \$17.82 per home. The range throughout the country is from an average of \$13.75 in the South to an average of \$21.18 in the North.

The estimated average income of the tenants in these pioneer projects will be about \$756 a year, or approximately \$63 a month.

## Office Employees Advance

Providing for a reduction in the length of the workweek and a general wage increase, a new contract has just been negotiated between A.F.L. Office Employees No. 21230 and four wholesale drug companies. Another provision is that all new employees must join the union within thirty days.

In the agreement, covering ninety employees, the week was shortened to forty hours from forty-two. The pay increases vary in the eighteen classifications.



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